

**PIGMENT MIXTURE, AND THE USE THEREOF IN
COSMETICS AND IN THE FOODS AND PHARMACEUTICALS SECTOR**

[0001] The present invention relates to a pigment mixture consisting of at least two components, where component A comprises effect pigments based on thin glass flakes and component B comprises flake-form, needle-shaped, spherical or crystalline colorants and/or fillers, and to the use thereof in cosmetic formulations and in the foods and pharmaceuticals sector.

[0002] Coated and uncoated glass flakes are known, for example from WO 97/46624, WO 03/006558 and WO 02/090448. It is often only with difficulty that hiding power and luster can be achieved simultaneously to a satisfactory extent in flake-form pigments. Thus, mica flakes or SiO₂ flakes with one or more thin metal-oxide coating layers, for example, are distinguished by interference colors and high luster, but at the same time, owing to the transparent substrate, also by high transparency and thus comparatively low hiding power.

[0003] Effect pigments based on glass flakes are distinguished by high luster, color purity and tinting strength and should therefore be of interest, in particular, for cosmetics.

[0004] An object of the present invention is to provide effect pigments based on glass flakes in such a way that they have comparatively high hiding power, can be incorporated well into the respective application system and at the same time do not influence the optical properties, such as, in particular, the luster and color purity, at all, or only do so to an insignificant extent.

[0005] Upon further study of the specification and appended claims, further objects and advantages of this invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art.

[0006] Surprisingly, a pigment mixture has now been found that has none of the above-mentioned disadvantages. The pigment mixture according to the invention consists of at least two components, where component A comprises effect pigments based on thin glass flakes and component B comprises flake-form, needle-shaped, spherical or crystalline colorants and/or fillers.

[0007] The admixture of one or more colorants to the coated glass flakes enables a rainbow effect to be imparted on the application systems, increases the color effect and achieves novel color effects. Furthermore, the pigment mixtures are distinguished by high luster, a sparkle effect and skin feeling.

[0008] The invention thus includes pigment mixtures consisting of at least two components, where component A comprises effect pigments based on thin glass flakes and component B comprises flake-form, needle-shaped, spherical or crystalline colorants and/or fillers.

[0009] The invention further includes cosmetic formulations, such as, for example, make-ups, compact powders, loose powders, lipsticks, lotions, emulsions, etc., which comprise the pigment mixture according to the invention. The pigment mixtures are furthermore suitable for colorings and colored coatings of foods and pharmaceutical products, such as, for example, medicament coatings of tablets, coated tablets, gelatine capsules, etc.

[0010] The coated glass flakes can be mixed with the colorant or filler in any ratio. The ratio of component A to component B is preferably from 95:5 to 5:95, in particular from 80:20 to 20:80, very particularly preferably from 70:30 to 30:70.

[0011] The effect pigments are preferably glass flakes coated with one or more metal oxides, particularly of titanium, silicon, iron, chromium or mixtures thereof. Particularly, preferred effect pigments have the following structure:

glass flake + TiO_2 layer

glass flake + SiO_2 layer + TiO_2 layer

glass flake + Fe_2O_3 layer

glass flake + SiO_2 layer + Fe_2O_3 layer

glass flake + Fe_3O_4 layer

glass flake + SiO_2 layer + Fe_3O_4 layer

glass flake + TiFe_2O_3 layer

glass flake + SiO_2 layer + TiFe_2O_3 layer

glass flake + Cr_2O_3 layer

glass flake + SiO_2 layer + Cr_2O_3 layer

glass flake + TiO_2 layer + Cr_2O_3 layer

glass flake + SiO_2 layer + TiO_2 layer + Cr_2O_3 layer

glass flake + titanium suboxide

glass flake + SiO_2 layer + titanium suboxide

glass flake + TiO_2 layer + Fe_2O_3 layer

glass flake + SiO_2 layer + TiO_2 layer + Fe_2O_3 layer

glass flake + TiO_2 layer + Berlin Blue

glass flake + SiO_2 layer + TiO_2 layer + Prussian Blue

glass flake + TiO_2 layer + Carmine Red

glass flake + SiO_2 layer + TiO_2 layer + Carmine Red

glass flake + TiO₂ layer + DC Red 30

glass flake + SiO₂ layer + TiO₂ layer + DC Red 30

glass flake + Fe₂O₃ layer + SiO₂ layer + Fe₂O₃ layer

glass flake + Fe₂O₃ layer + SiO₂ layer + TiO₂ layer

glass flake + TiO₂ layer + SiO₂ layer + Fe₂O₃ layer

glass flake + TiO₂ layer + SiO₂ layer + TiO₂/Fe₂O₃ layer

glass flake + TiO₂/Fe₂O₃ layer + SiO₂ layer + TiO₂/Fe₂O₃ layer

glass flake + TiO₂ layer + SiO₂ layer + Cr₂O₃ layer

[0012] The TiO₂ layer is preferably in the rutile or anatase modification.

[0013] Especially preferred are glass flakes coated first with a SiO₂ layer and further coated with one or more metal oxides and optionally with Carmine Red, Prussian Blue or an organic dye. The metal oxides are preferably selected from the group of TiO₂, Ti suboxides, Fe₂O₃, Fe₃O₄ and mixtures thereof.

[0014] Instead of or in addition to the outer metal-oxide layer, it is also possible to use a semitransparent layer of a metal. Suitable metals for this purpose are, for example, Cr, Ti, Mo, W, Al, Cu, Ag, Au and Ni.

[0015] The thickness of the glass flakes is preferably $\leq 1\ \mu\text{m}$, in particular $\leq 0.8\ \mu\text{m}$ and particularly preferably $\leq 0.6\ \mu\text{m}$.

[0016] Coated glass flakes are commercially available, for example, under the trademark Ronastar from Merck KGaA.

[0017] In order to achieve specific color effects, finely divided particles having a size in the nanometer range can additionally be introduced into the high- or low-refractive-index layers, i.e., the metal oxide or metal layers of the effect pigment. Finely divided TiO₂ or

finely divided carbon (carbon black) having particle sizes in the range 10-250 nm, for example, has proven suitable for this purpose. The light-scattering properties of such particles enable the luster and hiding power to be influenced specifically.

[0018] The effect pigments may also be provided with a protective layer in order to improve the light, weather and chemical stability or in order to increase the compatibility in various media. Suitable post-coatings or post-treatments are, for example, silanes, silicones, adsorbent silicones, metal soaps, amino acids, lecithins, fluorine components, polyethylenes, collagen or the processes described in DE 22 15 191, DE 31 51 354, DE 32 35 017 or DE 33 34 598. The substances additionally applied preferably make up only from about 0.1 to 5% by weight, more preferably from 0.5 to 3.0% by weight, of the pigment.

[0019] Suitable as component B for the pigment mixture according to the invention are all flake-form, needle-shaped, spherical and crystalline colorants or fillers which are known to the person skilled in the art, in particular those which have a particle size of from 0.001 to 10 μm , preferably from 0.01 to 1 μm . The pigment mixtures according to the invention preferably comprise absorption pigments as colorants and flake-form or spherical powders as fillers. Component B preferably comprises coated or uncoated SiO_2 beads. SiO_2 beads coated with one or more metal oxides are disclosed, for example, in EP 0 803 550 A2. Also preferred as colorant (component B) are, in particular, pearlescent pigments, including multilayered pigments or interference pigments. The pearlescent pigments used are pigments based on flake-form, transparent or semitransparent substrates comprising, for example, phyllosilicates, such as, for example, natural or synthetic mica, talc, sericite, kaolin or other silicate materials, coated with colored or colorless metal oxides, such as, for example, TiO_2 ,

titanium suboxides, titanium oxynitrides, Fe_2O_3 , Fe_3O_4 , SnO_2 , Cr_2O_3 , ZnO , CuO , NiO and other metal oxides, alone or in a mixture, in a single layer or in successive layers.

[0020] Pearlescent pigments are disclosed, for example, in German Patents and Patent Applications 14 67 468, 19 59 998, 20 09 566, 22 14 454, 22 15 191, 22 44 298, 23 13 331, 25 22 572, 31 37 808, 31 37 809, 31 51 343, 31 51 354, 31 51 355, 32 11 602, 32 35 017 and P 38 42 330 and are commercially available, for example under the trademarks Iridin[®], Timiron[®] and Xirona[®] from Merck KGaA, Darmstadt, Germany and/or Rona, USA. Particularly preferred pigment compositions comprise TiO_2 /mica, Fe_2O_3 /mica and/or TiO_2 / Fe_2O_3 /mica pigments.

[0021] Preference is furthermore given to coated or uncoated BiOCl pigments, TiO_2 - and/or Fe_2O_3 -coated SiO_2 or Al_2O_3 flakes. The coating of the SiO_2 flakes with one or more metal oxides can be carried out, for example, as described in WO 93/08237 (wet-chemical coating) or DE-A 196 14 637 (CVD process).

[0022] The multilayered pigments disclosed, for example, in DE-A 196 18 563, DE-A 196 18 566, DE-A 196 18 569, DE-A 197 07 805, DE-A 197 07 806 and DE-A 197 46 067 are based on a flake-form, transparent, colored or colorless matrix consisting of mica (synthetic or natural), SiO_2 flakes, glass flakes, Al_2O_3 flakes or polymer flakes and generally have a thickness of between 0.3 and 5 μm , in particular between 0.4 and 2.0 μm . The size in the other two dimensions is usually between 1 and 250 μm , preferably between 2 and 100 μm , and in particular between 5 and 40 μm . The multilayered pigments consist of the matrix (substrate) coated with metal oxides (at least 2). The coating of the substrate flakes mica, SiO_2 flakes, glass flakes or Al_2O_3 flakes with a plurality of layers is carried out in such a way that a layer structure preferably consisting of alternating high- and

low-refractive-index layers is formed. The multilayered pigments preferably contain 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 layers, in particular 3, 4 or 5 layers. Suitable high-refractive-index metal oxides are, for example, titanium dioxide, zirconium oxide, zinc oxide, iron oxides, iron/titanium oxides (iron titanates) and/or chromium oxide, in particular TiO_2 and/or Fe_2O_3 . The low-refractive-index metal oxides used are SiO_2 and Al_2O_3 . However, it is also possible to employ MgF_2 or an organic polymer (for example acrylate) for this purpose. The coating of the substrate flakes can be carried out, for example, as described in WO 93/08237 (wet-chemical coating) or DE-A-196 14 637 (CVD process).

[0023] The interference pigments are preferably pigments based on mica, glass flakes or SiO_2 flakes which are coated with colored or colorless metal oxides, such as, for example, TiO_2 , titanium suboxides, titanium oxynitrides, Fe_2O_3 , Fe_3O_4 , SnO_2 , Cr_2O_3 , ZnO , CuO , NiO and other metal oxides, alone or in a mixture, in a single layer or in successive layers.

[0024] The mixtures according to the invention also include mixtures of effect pigments based on glass (= component A) with interference pigments based on glass (= component B). But component A and component B must be different.

[0025] Suitable flake-form colorants are, in particular, pearlescent pigments, in particular based on mica, SiO_2 flakes or Al_2O_3 flakes, which are only coated with one metal-oxide layer, metal-effect pigments (Al flakes, bronzes), optically variable pigments (OVPs), liquid-crystal polymer pigments (LCPs) or holographic pigments.

[0026] The spherical colorants include, in particular, TiO_2 , colored SiO_2 , CaSO_4 , iron oxides, chromium oxides, carbon black, organic colored pigments, such as, for example, anthraquinone pigments, quinacridone pigments, diketopyrrolopyrrole pigments, phthalocyanine pigments, azo pigments and isoindoline pigments. The needle-shaped

pigments are preferably BiOCl, colored glass fibers, α -FeOOH, organic colored pigments, such as, for example, azo pigments, β -phthalocyanine CI Blue 15.3, Cromophthal Yellow 8GN (Ciba-Geigy), Irgalith Blue PD56 (Ciba-Geigy), azomethine copper complex CI Yellow 129 or Irgazine Yellow 5GT (Ciba-Geigy).

[0027] The pigment mixture according to the invention is simple and easy to handle. The pigment mixture can be incorporated into the application system by simple stirring-in. Complex grinding and dispersion of pigments is unnecessary.

[0028] The pigment mixture according to the invention can be used for the pigmenting of food colorings, for the treatment of foods, for example mass coloring or as a coating, in medicament coatings, for example in coated tablets and tablets, or in cosmetic formulations, such as lipsticks, lip gloss, eyeliner, eye shadow, rouge, sunscreens, pre-sun and after-sun compositions, make-ups, body lotions, bath gels, soaps, bath salts, toothpaste, hair gels, mascara, nail varnishes, compact powders, shampoos, loose powders and gels, etc. The concentration of the pigment mixture in the application system to be pigmented is generally between 0.1 and 70% by weight, preferably between 0.1 and 50% by weight and in particular between 1.0 and 10% by weight, based on the total solids content of the system. It is generally dependent on the specific application and can be up to 100% in the case of loose powders.

[0029] The pigment mixture according to the invention can also advantageously be employed in decorative and care cosmetics. The use concentration and the mixing ratio of coated glass flakes with component B, in particular organic and inorganic colored pigments and dyes, of natural or synthetic origin, such as, for example, chromium oxide, ultramarine,

spherical SiO_2 or TiO_2 pigments, are dependent on the application medium and the effect that is to be achieved.

[0030] The use concentration extends from 0.01% by weight in shampoo to 70% by weight in compact powders. In a mixture of coated glass flakes with spherical fillers, for example SiO_2 , the concentration can be 0.01-70% by weight in the formulation. The cosmetic products, such as, for example, nail varnishes, lipsticks, compact powders, shampoos, loose powders and gels, are distinguished by particularly interesting luster effects. The sparkle effect in nail varnish can be significantly increased compared with conventional nail varnishes with the aid of the pigment mixtures according to the invention.

[0031] Coated glass flakes can be mixed with other pigments or dyes in all ratios, preferably in a ratio of from 1:10 to 10:1.

[0032] The pigment mixture according to the invention can furthermore be mixed with commercially available fillers. Fillers which may be mentioned are, for example, natural and synthetic mica, glass beads or glass powder, nylon powder, pure or filled melamine resins, talc, glasses, kaolin, oxides or hydroxides of aluminum, magnesium, calcium or zinc, BiOCl , barium sulfate, calcium sulfate, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, carbon, and physical or chemical combinations of these substances.

[0033] There are no restrictions regarding the particle shape of the filler. In accordance with requirements, it can be, for example, flake-form, spherical, needle-shaped, crystalline or amorphous.

[0034] The pigments according to the invention can of course also be combined in the formulations with cosmetic raw materials and auxiliaries of any type. These include, inter alia, oils, fats, waxes, film formers, surfactants, antioxidants, such as, for example, vitamin C

or vitamin E, stabilizers, odor intensifiers, silicone oils, emulsifiers, solvents, such as, for example, ethanol, or ethyl acetate or butyl acetate, preservatives and auxiliaries which generally determine applicational properties, such as, for example, thickeners and rheological additives, such as, for example, bentonites, hectorites, silicon dioxides, Ca silicates, gelatines, high-molecular-weight carbohydrates and/or surface-active auxiliaries, etc.

[0035] The formulations comprising the pigment mixtures according to the invention can belong to the lipophilic, hydrophilic or hydrophobic type. In the case of heterogeneous formulations having discrete aqueous and non-aqueous phases, the pigment mixtures according to the invention may in each case be present in only one of the two phases or alternatively distributed over both phases.

[0036] The pH values of the formulations can be between 1 and 14, preferably between 2 and 11 and particularly preferably between 5 and 8.

[0037] No limits are set for the concentrations of the pigment mixtures according to the invention in the formulation. They can be – depending on the application – between 0.001 (rinse-off products, for example shower gels) and 100% (for example effect-effect articles for particular applications).

[0038] The pigments according to the invention may furthermore also be combined with cosmetic active ingredients. Suitable active ingredients are, for example, insect repellents, inorganic UV filters, such as, for example, TiO₂, UV A/BC protective filters (for example OMC, B3 and MBC), also in encapsulated form, anti-ageing active ingredients, vitamins and derivatives thereof (for example vitamin A, C, E, etc.), self-tanning agents (for example DHA, erythrulose, inter alia), and further cosmetic active ingredients, such as, for example, bisabolol, LPO, VTA, ectoin, emblica, allantoin, bioflavonoids and derivatives thereof.

[0039] Organic UV filters are generally incorporated into cosmetic formulations in an amount of from 0.5 to 10 per cent by weight, preferably 1 – 8%, and inorganic filters in an amount of from 0.1 to 30%.

[0040] The preparations according to the invention may in addition comprise further conventional skin-protecting or skin-care active ingredients. These may in principle be any active ingredients known to the person skilled in the art.

[0041] Particularly preferred active ingredients are pyrimidinecarboxylic acids and/or aryl oximes.

[0042] Of the cosmetic applications, particular mention should be made of the use of ectoin and ectoin derivatives for the care of aged, dry or irritated skin. Thus, European Patent Application EP-A-0 671 161 describes, in particular, that ectoin and hydroxyectoin are employed in cosmetic preparations, such as powders, soaps, surfactant-containing cleansing products, lipsticks, rouge, make-up, care creams and sunscreen compositions.

[0043] Application forms of the cosmetic formulations which may be mentioned are, for example: solutions, suspensions, emulsions, PIT emulsions, pastes, ointments, gels, creams, lotions, powders, soaps, surfactant-containing cleansing preparations, oils, aerosols and sprays. Examples of other application forms are sticks, shampoos and shower preparations. Any desired customary excipients, auxiliaries and, if desired, further active ingredients may be added to the preparation.

[0044] Ointments, pastes, creams and gels may comprise the customary excipients, for example animal and vegetable fats, waxes, paraffins, starch, tragacanth, cellulose derivatives, polyethylene glycols, silicones, bentonites, silica, talc and zinc oxide, or mixtures of these substances.

[0045] Powders and sprays may comprise the customary excipients, for example lactose, talc, silica, aluminum hydroxide, calcium silicate and polyamide powder, or mixtures of these substances. Sprays may additionally comprise the customary propellants, for example chlorofluorocarbons, propane/butane or dimethyl ether.

[0046] Solutions and emulsions may comprise the customary excipients, such as solvents, solubilizers and emulsifiers, for example water, ethanol, isopropanol, ethyl carbonate, ethyl acetate, benzyl alcohol, benzyl benzoate, propylene glycol, 1.3-butyl glycol, oils, in particular cottonseed oil, peanut oil, wheatgerm oil, olive oil, castor oil and sesame oil, glycerol fatty acid esters, polyethylene glycols and fatty acid esters of sorbitan, or mixtures of these substances.

[0047] Suspensions may comprise the customary excipients, such as liquid diluents, for example water, ethanol or propylene glycol, suspending agents, for example ethoxylated isostearyl alcohols, polyoxyethylene sorbitol esters and polyoxyethylene sorbitan esters, microcrystalline cellulose, aluminum metahydroxide, bentonite, agar-agar and tragacanth, or mixtures of these substances.

[0048] Soaps may comprise the customary excipients, such as alkali metal salts of fatty acids, salts of fatty acid monoesters, fatty acid protein hydrolysates, isethionates, lanolin, fatty alcohol, vegetable oils, plant extracts, glycerol, sugars, or mixtures of these substances.

[0049] Surfactant-containing cleansing products may comprise the customary excipients, such as salts of fatty alcohol sulfates, fatty alcohol ether sulfates, sulfosuccinic acid monoesters, fatty acid protein hydrolysates, isethionates, imidazolinium derivatives, methyl taurates, sarcosinates, fatty acid amide ether sulfates, alkylamidobetaines, fatty alcohols, fatty

acid glycerides, fatty acid diethanolamides, vegetable and synthetic oils, lanolin derivatives, ethoxylated glycerol fatty acid esters, or mixtures of these substances.

[0050] Face and body oils may comprise the customary excipients, such as synthetic oils, such as, for example, fatty acid esters, fatty alcohols, silicone oils, natural oils, such as vegetable oils and oily plant extracts, paraffin oils, lanolin oils, or mixtures of these substances.

[0051] The cosmetic preparations may exist in various forms. Thus, they can be, for example, a solution, a water-free preparation, an emulsion or microemulsion of the water-in-oil (W/O) or oil-in-water (O/W) type, a multiple emulsion, for example of the water-in-oil-in-water (W/O/W) type, a gel, a solid stick, an ointment or an aerosol. It is also advantageous to administer ectoins in encapsulated form, for example in collagen matrices and other conventional encapsulation materials, for example as cellulose encapsulations, in gelatine, wax matrices or liposomally encapsulated. In particular, wax matrices, as described in DE-A 43 08 282, have proven favorable. Preference is given to emulsions. O/W emulsions are particularly preferred. Emulsions, W/O emulsions and O/W emulsions are obtainable in a conventional manner.

[0052] Further embodiments are oily lotions based on natural or synthetic oils and waxes, lanolin, fatty acid esters, in particular triglycerides of fatty acids, or oily-alcoholic lotions based on a lower alcohol, such as ethanol, or a glycerol, such as propylene glycol, and/or a polyol, such as glycerol, and oils, waxes and fatty acid esters, such as triglycerides of fatty acids.

[0053] Solid sticks consist of natural or synthetic waxes and oils, fatty alcohols, fatty acids, fatty acid esters, lanolin and other fatty substances.

[0054] If a preparation is formulated as an aerosol, the customary propellants, such as alkanes, fluoroalkanes and chlorofluoroalkanes, are generally used.

[0055] The cosmetic preparation may also be used to protect the hair against photochemical damage in order to prevent color changes, bleaching or damage of a mechanical nature. In this case, a suitable formulation is in the form of a rinse-out shampoo, lotion, gel or emulsion, the preparation in question being applied before or after shampooing, before or after coloring or bleaching or before or after permanent waving. It is also possible to select a preparation in the form of a lotion or gel for styling or treating the hair, in the form of a lotion or gel for brushing or blow-waving, in the form of a hair lacquer, permanent waving composition, colorant or bleach for the hair. The preparation having light-protection properties may comprise adjuvants, such as surfactants, thickeners, polymers, softeners, preservatives, foam stabilizers, electrolytes, organic solvents, silicone derivatives, oils, waxes, antigrease agents, dyes and/or pigments which color the composition itself or the hair, or other ingredients usually used for hair care.

[0056] The pharmaceutical and food products are colored by adding the pigment mixture, preferably consisting of pigment and colorants, such as, for example, natural or nature-identical dyes, in the desired mixing ratios to the product to be colored in amounts of from 0.005 to 15% by weight, preferably from 0.01 to 10% by weight.

[0057] Products suitable for coloring that may be mentioned are, in particular, coatings on all types of foods, in particular pigmented sugar and shellac coatings (alcoholic and aqueous), coatings with oils and waxes, with gum arabic and with cellulose grades (for example HPMC = hydroxypropylmethylcellulose), the incorporation into or application to sugar products, cake decorations, compresses, coated tablets, chewing gum, gum products, fondant products,

marzipan products, filling compositions, cocoa and fat glazes, chocolate and chocolate-containing products, ice cream, cereals, snack products, coating compositions, cake glazes, scattered sugar decorations, nonpareils, jelly and gelatine products, sweets, liquorice, icing, candyfloss, fat, sugar and cream compositions, blancmange, desserts, flan glaze, cold fruit soups, sodas and carbonated drinks, beverages with stabilizing additives, such as, for example, carboxymethylcellulose, acidified and unacidified milk products, such as, for example, quark, yoghurt, cheese, cheese rinds, sausage casings, etc.

[0058] A further major area of application is in the pharmaceuticals and OTC sector for coloring or coating tablets, gelatine capsules, coated tablets, ointments, cough mixture, etc. In combination with conventional coatings, such as polymethacrylates and cellulose grades, such as HPMC, the pigment mixtures can be employed in a variety of ways for coloring.

[0059] The invention thus also relates to formulations comprising the pigment mixture according to the invention.

[0060] The entire disclosures of all applications, patents and publications, cited herein and of corresponding German application No. 10329780.4, filed July 1, 2003, and German Application No. 10313981.8, filed March 27, 2003, is incorporated by reference herein.

EXAMPLES

[0061] Without further elaboration, it is believed that one skilled in the art can, using the preceding description, utilize the present invention to its fullest extent. The following preferred specific embodiments are, therefore, to be construed as merely illustrative, and not limitative of the remainder of the disclosure in any way whatsoever.

[0062] In the foregoing and in the following examples, all temperatures are set forth uncorrected in degrees Celsius and, all parts and percentages are by weight, unless otherwise indicated.

Example 1: Shimmering foundation

Phase A

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Extender W < 15 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Mica, CI 77891 (Titanium Dioxide)	9.00
MICRONA® Matte Yellow < 15 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Mica, CI 77492 (Iron Oxides)	4.00
MICRONA® Matte Red < 15 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	CI 77491 (Iron Oxides), Mica	0.40
MICRONA® Matte Black < 15 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	CI 77499 (Iron Oxides), Mica	0.30
Glass flakes with TiO ₂ (interference gold) 10 – 80 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Glass, Silica, CI 77891 (Titanium Dioxide), Tin Oxide	4.50
RONASPHERE® < 10 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Silica	5.00

Phase B

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Blanose 7 HF	Aqualon GmbH	Cellulose Gum	0.20
Veegum	Vanderbilt	Magnesium Aluminum Silicate	1.00
Texapon K 1296	Cognis GmbH	Sodium Lauryl Sulfate	0.60
Triethanolamine extra pure	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Triethanolamine	0.50
Titriplex III	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Disodium EDTA	0.25
Methyl 4-hydroxybenzoate	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Methylparaben	0.15
1,2-Propanediol	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Propylene Glycol	10.90
Water, demineralized		Aqua (Water)	42.95

Phase C

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Isopropyl myristate	Cognis GmbH	Isopropyl Myristate	8.00
Liquid paraffin	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Paraffinum Liquidum (Mineral Oil)	3.60
Crodamol SS	Croda GmbH	Cetyl Esters	2.60
Monomuls 60-35 C	Cognis GmbH	Hydrogenated Palm Glycerides	1.70
Stearic acid	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Stearic Acid	1.50
EUSOLEX® 6300	Merck KGaA/Rona®	4-Methylbenzylidene Camphor	1.30
EUSOLEX® 4360	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Benzophenone-3	0.50
Rona Care™ tocopherol acetate	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Tocopheryl Acetate	0.50
Magnesium stearate	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Magnesium Stearate	0.10
Propyl 4-hydroxybenzoate	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Propylparaben	0.05

Phase D

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Perfume oil 200529	Fragrance Resources	Parfum	0.20
Euxyl K 400	Schülke & Mayr GmbH	Phenoxethanol, Methyl dibromo Glutaronitrile	0.20

Preparation:

[0063] Melt all constituents of phase C at about 75°C and stir until everything has melted. Initially introduce the water of phase B cold, homogenize in the Blanoose using the Turrax, scatter in the Veegum and re-homogenize. Warm to 75°C and dissolve the other constituents therein with stirring. Stir in the constituents of phase A. Add phase C at 75°C with stirring and homogenize for 2 minutes. Cool the mass to 40°C with stirring, add phase D. Cool further to room temperature with stirring and adjust to pH 6.0-6.5 (for example using citric acid solution).

Example 2: Shower gel

Phase A

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Glass flakes with TiO ₂ and Fe ₂ O ₃ (gold pigment) 20 – 200 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Glass, Silica, CI 77891 (Titanium Dioxide), CI 77491 (Iron Oxides)	0.10
Keltrol T	Kelco	Xanthan Gum	0.75
Water, demineralized		Aqua (Water)	64.95

Phase B

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Plantacare 2000 UP	Cognis GmbH	Decyl Glucoside	20.00
Texapon ASV 50	Cognis GmbH	Sodium Laureth Sulfate, Sodium Laureth-8 Sulfate, Magnesium Laureth Sulfate, Magnesium Laureth-8 Sulfate, Sodium Oleth Sulfate, Magnesium Oleth Sulfate	3.60
Bronidox L	Cognis GmbH	Propylene Glycol, 5-Bromo-5-Nitro-1,3-Dioxane	0.20
Perfume oil Everest 79658 SB	Haarmann & Reimer GmbH	Parfum	0.05
1% FD&C Blue No. 1 in water	BASF AG	Aqua (Water), CI 42090 (FD&C Blue No. 1)	0.20

Phase C

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Citric acid monohydrate	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Citric Acid	0.15
Water, demineralized		Aqua (Water)	10.00

Preparation:

[0064] For phase A, stir the pigment into the water. Scatter in the Keltrol T slowly with stirring and stir until it has dissolved. Add phases B and C successively while stirring slowly until everything is homogeneously distributed. Adjust the pH to from 6.0 to 6.4.

Example 3: Eyeliner gel

Phase A

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Glass flakes with TiO ₂ (silver pigment) 20 – 200 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Glass, Silica, CI 77891 (Titanium Dioxide), Tin Oxide	5.00
Xirona® Magic Mauve 5 – 50 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Silica, CI 77891 (Titanium Dioxide), Tin Oxide	10.00
Mica Black 10 – 60 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	CI 77499 (Iron Oxides), MICA, CI 77891 (Titanium Dioxide)	5.00
RONASPHERE® < 10 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Silica	2.00
Carbopol ETD 2001	BF Goodrich	Carbomer	0.40
Citric acid monohydrate	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Citric Acid	0.00
Water, demineralized		Aqua (Water)	60.00

Phase B

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Glycerol, anhydrous	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Glycerin	4.00
Triethanolamine extra pure	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Triethanolamine	0.90
Luviskol VA 64 powder	BASF AG	PVP/VA Copolymer	2.00
Germaben II	ISP Global Technologies	Propylene Glycol, Diazolidinyl Urea, Methylparaben, Propylparaben	1.00
Water, demineralized		Aqua (Water)	9.70

Preparation:

[0065] Disperse the pearlescent pigments and Ronasphere® in the water of phase A. Acidify using a few drops of citric acid in order to reduce the viscosity and scatter in the Carbopol with stirring. When completely dissolved, slowly stir in the pre-dissolved phase B, and adjust the pH to from 7.0 to 7.5.

Example 4: Eye shadow

Phase A

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Xirona® Caribbean Blue 10 – 60 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Silica, CI 77891 (Titanium Dioxide), Mica, Tin Oxide	45.00
Glass flakes with TiO ₂ (silver pigment) 20 – 200 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Glass, Silica, CI 77891 (Titanium Dioxide), Tin Oxide	10.00
BIRON® B 50 2 – 35 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	CI 77163 (Bismuth Oxychloride)	3.00
Colorona® Dark Blue 10 – 60 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	MICA, CI 77891 (Titanium Dioxide), CI 77510 (Ferric Ferrocyanide)	10.00
Magnesium stearate	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Magnesium Stearate	2.50
White clay	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Kaolin	5.00
Hubersorb 600	J.M. Huber Corp.	Calcium Stearate	0.50
Talc	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Talc	11.00

Phase B

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Amerchol L 101	Amerchol	Lanolin Alcohol, Paraffinum Liquidum (Mineral Oil)	10.70
Super Hartolan	Croda GmbH	Lanolin Alcohol	1.00
Ewalin 1751	H. Erhard Wagner GmbH	Petrolatum	1.00
Propyl 4-hydroxybenzoate	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Propylparaben	0.10
Perfume oil Elegance # 79228 D MF	Haarmann & Reimer GmbH	Parfum	0.20

Preparation:

[0066] Combine and pre-mix the constituents of phase A. Subsequently add the molten phase B dropwise to the powder mixture with stirring. The powders are pressed at from 40 to 50 bar.

Example 5: Eye shadow gel

Phase A

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Xirona® Indian Summer 5 – 50 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Silica, CI 77491 (Iron Oxides)	15.00
Glass flakes with Fe ₂ O ₃ 10 – 80 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Glass, Silica, CI 77491 (Iron Oxides)	5.00
RONASPHERE® < 10 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Silica	3.00
Carbopol ETD 2001	BF Goodrich GmbH	Carbomer	0.30
Citric acid monohydrate	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Citric Acid	0.00
Water, demineralized		Aqua (Water)	60.00

Phase B

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Glycerol, anhydrous	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Glycerin	2.00
Germaben II	ISP Global Technologies	Propylene Glycol, Diazolidinyl Urea,	0.20

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
		Methyl paraben, Propylparaben	
Triethanolamine extra pure	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Triethanolamine	0.70
Water, demineralized		Aqua (Water)	13.80

Preparation:

[0067] Disperse the pearlescent pigments and Ronasphere® in the water of phase A. Acidify using a few drops of citric acid in order to reduce the viscosity, and scatter in the Carbopol with stirring. When completely dissolved, slowly stir in the pre-dissolved phase B.

Example 6: Eye shadow

Phase A

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Xirona® Caribbean Blue 10 – 60 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Silica, CI 77891 (Titanium Dioxide), MICA, TIN Oxide	20.00
Colorona® Dark Blue 10 – 60 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	MICA, CI 77891 (Titanium Dioxide), CI 77510 (Ferric Ferrocyanide)	5.00
Glass flakes with TiO ₂ (silver pigment) 20 – 200 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Glass, Silica, CI 77891 (Titanium Dioxide), Tin Oxide	5.00
Talc	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Talc	49.50
Potato starch	Südstärke GmbH	Solanum Tuberosum (Potato Starch)	7.50
Magnesium stearate	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Magnesium Stearate	2.50

Phase B:

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Isopropyl stearate	Cognis GmbH	Isopropyl Stearate	9.14
Cetyl palmitate	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Cetyl Palmitate	0.53
Ewalin 1751	H. Erhard Wagner GmbH	Petrolatum	0.53

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Perfume oil Elegance # 79228 D MF	Haarmann & Reimer GmbH	Parfum	0.20
Propyl 4-hydroxybenzoate	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Propylparaben	0.10

Preparation:

[0068] Combine and pre-mix the constituents of phase A. Subsequently add the molten phase B dropwise to the powder mixture with stirring. The powders are pressed at from 40 to 50 bar.

Example 7: Nail varnish

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Glass flakes with TiO ₂ (silver pigment) 20 – 200 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Glass, Silica, CI 77891 (Titanium Dioxide), Tin Oxide	1.50
Colorona® Oriental Beige 10 – 60 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Mica, CI 77891 (Titanium Dioxide), CI 77491 (Iron Oxides)	0.30
Thixotropic nail varnish base 1348	International Lacquers S.A.	Toluene, Ethyl Acetate, Butyl Acetate, Nitrocellulose, Tosylamide/ Form-aldehyde Resin, Dibutyl Phthalate, Isopropyl Alcohol, Stearalkonium Hectorite, Camphor, Acrylates Copolymer, Benzophenone-1	97.90
Red HO 59	International Lacquers S.A.	Ethyl Acetate, Butyl Acetate, Nitrocellulose, Phthalic Anhydride/ Trimellitic Anhydride/ Glycols Copolymer, CI 15850 (D&C Red No. 6), Acetyl Tributyl Citrate,	0.30

		Isopropyl Alcohol, Acrylates Crosspolymer	
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Preparation:

[0069] The pigment is weighed out together with the varnish base and the color dispersion, mixed well by hand using a spatula and subsequently stirred at 1000 rpm for 10 minutes.

Example 8: Lip lacquer

Phase A

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Glass flakes with TiO ₂ (silver pigment) 20 – 200 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Glass, Silica, CI 77891 (Titanium Dioxide), Tin Oxide	2.50
Timiron® Splendid Violet 10 – 60 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	CI 77891 (Titanium Dioxide), Mica, Silica	5.00
Xirona® Indian Summer 5 – 50 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Silica, CI 77491 (Iron Oxides)	2.50
Rubis Covapate W 4765	Les Colorants Wackherr	Ricinus Communis (Castor Oil), CI 15850 (D&C Red No. 7 Calcium Lake)	5.00

Phase B:

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Foralyn 5020-Ft	Hercules BV	Methyl Hydrogenated Rosinate	20.00
Adeps Lanae	Henry Lamotte GmbH	Lanolin	18.00
Castor oil	Henry Lamotte GmbH	Ricinus Communis (Castor Oil)	13.75
Foral 85-E	Hercules BV	Glyceryl	12.00

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
		Hydrogenated Rosinate	
Jojoba oil	Gustav Heess GmbH	Buxus chinensis (Jojoba Oil)	5.00
EUSOLEX® 2292	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Ethylhexyl Methoxycinnamate, BHT	3.00
Antaron V-216	ISP Global Technologies	PVP/Hexadecene Copolymer	4.00
Candelilla wax 2039 L	Kahl & Co.	Candelilla Cera (Candelilla Wax)	3.50
Amerchol L 101	Amerchol	Lanolin alcohol, Paraffinum Liquidum (Mineral Oil)	3.00
Rohagit S	Röhm GmbH	Acrylates Copolymer	1.50
Beeswax white	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Cera Alba (Beeswax)	1.00
Propyl 4-hydroxybenzoate	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Propylparaben	0.10
OXYNEX® K liquid	Merck KGaA/Rona®	PEG-8, Tocopherol, Ascorbyl Palmitate, Ascorbic Acid, Citric Acid	0.05

Phase C

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Fragrance Tendresse # 75418C	Haarmann & Reimer GmbH	Parfum	0.10

Preparation:

[0070] Heat all constituents of phase B to 80°C (apart from the Foral 85-E). Add the Foral 85-E with stirring. Subsequently add phase A and phase C to the molten phase B. The homogeneous melt is poured into casting moulds pre-warmed to 50°C.

Example 9: Shampoo

Phase A

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Glass flakes with Fe ₂ O ₃ 20 – 200 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Glass, Silica, CI 77491 (Iron Oxides)	0.05
Timiron® Splendid Gold 10 – 60 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	CI 77891 (Titanium Dioxide), Mica, Silica	0.10
Carbopol ETD 2020	BF Goodrich GmbH	Acrylates/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer	0.90
Water, demineralized		Aqua (Water)	59.80

Phase B:

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Triethanolamine extra pure	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Triethanolamine	0.90
Water, demineralized		Aqua (Water)	10.00

Phase C:

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Plantacare 2000 UP	Cognis GmbH	Decyl Glucoside	20.00
Texapon ASV	Cognis GmbH	Magnesium Oleth Sulfate, Sodium Oleth Sulfate, Magnesium Laureth-8 Sulfate, Sodium Laureth-8 Sulfate, Magnesium Laureth Sulfate, Sodium Laureth Sulfate	8.00
Bronidox L	Cognis GmbH	Propylene Glycol, 5-Bromo-5-Nitro-1,3-Dioxane	0.20
Perfume oil Everest 79658 SB	Haarmann & Reimer GmbH	Parfum	0.05

Preparation:

[0071] For phase A, stir the pigment into the water. Acidify using a few drops of citric acid (10%) in order to reduce the viscosity, and slowly scatter in the Carbopol with stirring. When completely dissolved, slowly add phase B. The constituents of Phase C are then added successively.

Example 10: Shimmering body powder

Phase A

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Glass flakes with TiO ₂ and Fe ₂ O ₃ (gold pigment) 20 – 200 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Glass, Silica, CI 77891 (Titanium Dioxide), CI 77491 (Iron Oxides)	10.00

Phase B:

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Talc	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Talc	25.00
Bole white powder	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Kaolin	29.70
Mica M < 15 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	MICA	15.00
Silk mica < 50 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	MICA	9.50
RONASPHERE® < 10 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Silica, CI 77891 (Titanium Dioxide), CI 77491 (Iron Oxides)	4.00
MICRONA® Matte Yellow < 15 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	MICA, CI 77492 (Iron Oxides)	1.00
MICRONA® Matte Red < 15 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	MICA, CI 77491 (Iron Oxides)	1.00
Propyl 4-hydroxybenzoate	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Propylparaben	0.30

Phase C

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Cetiol SQ	Cognis GmbH	Squalane	2.00
Miglyol 812 N	Sasol Germany GmbH	Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride	2.00
RonaCare [®] Tocopherol Acetate	Merck KGaA/Rona [®]	Tocopheryl Acetate	0.20
Elegance	Haarmann & Reimer GmbH	Parfum	0.30

Preparation:

[0072] Weigh out all constituents of phase B together and mix homogeneously in a mixer. Subsequently add phase C and mix further, then add phase A and grind briefly until the pearlescent pigment is uniformly distributed.

Example 11: Sparkling body cream (O/W)

Phase A

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Glass flakes with TiO ₂ and Fe ₂ O ₃ (gold pigment) 10 – 80 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona [®]	Glass, Silica, CI 77891 (Titanium Dioxide), CI 77491 (Iron Oxides)	1.00
Timiron [®] Splendid Gold 10 – 60 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona [®]	CI 77891 (Titanium Dioxide), Mica, Silica	3.00
Carbopol ETD 2001	BF Goodrich GmbH	Carbomer	0.60
Citric acid monohydrate	Merck KGaA/Rona [®]	Citric Acid	
Water, demineralized		Aqua (Water)	39.00

Phase B

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
RonaCare [™] Allantoin	Merck KGaA/Rona [®]	Allantoin	0.20
1.2-Propanediol	Merck KGaA/Rona [®]	Propylene Glycol	3.00

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Euxyl K 400	Schülke & Mayr GmbH	Phenoxethanol, Methyldibromo Glutaronitrile	0.10
Chemag 2000	Chemag AG	Imidazolidinyl Urea	0.30
Methyl 4-hydroxybenzoate	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Methylparaben	0.15
Water, demineralized		Aqua (Water)	27.65

Phase C

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Hostaphat KL 340 N	Clariant GmbH	Dilaureth-4- Phosphate	3.00
Cetyl alcohol	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Cetyl Alcohol	2.00
Liquid paraffin	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Paraffinum Liquidum (Mineral Oil)	10.00
Cetiol V	Cognis GmbH	Decyl Oleate	6.00
Propyl 4-hydroxybenzoate	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Propylparaben	0.05

Phase D

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Triethanolamine	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Triethanolamine	0.35
Water, demineralized		Aqua (Water)	3.50

Phase E:

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Perfume oil 72979	Haarmann & Reimer GmbH	Parfum	0.10

Preparation:

[0073] Disperse the pearlescent pigment in the water of phase A. If necessary, acidify using a few drops of citric acid in order to reduce the viscosity. Scatter in the Carbopol with stirring. When completely dissolved, slowly stir in the pre-dissolved phase B. Heat phase

A/B and phase C to 80°C, stir phase C into phase A/B, homogenize with phase D, neutralize and cool with stirring. Add perfume oil at 40°C and cool to room temperature with stirring.

Example 12: Lip gloss

Phase A

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Glass flakes with TiO ₂ (interference gold)	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Glass, Silica, CI 77891 (Titanium Dioxide), Tin Oxide	6.00
Glass flakes with TiO ₂ (interference blue)	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Glass, CI 77891 (Titanium Dioxide), Silica, Tin Oxide	3.00

Phase B

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Indopol H 100	BP Amoco	Polybutene	59.95
Bentone Gel MIO V	Elementis Specialites	Quaternium-18 Hectorite, Propylene Carbonate, Paraffinum Liquidum (Mineral Oil)	20.00
Eutanol G	Cognis GmbH	Octyldodecanol	6.00
RonaCare™ tocopherol acetate	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Tocopheryl Acetate	1.00
Dow Corning 1403 Fluid	Dow Corning	Dimethiconol, Dimethicone	3.00
Rubis Covapate W 4765	Les Colorants Wackherr	Ricinus Communis (Castor Oil), CI 15850 (D&C RED NO. 7 Calcium Lake)	1.00
Propyl 4-hydroxybenzoate		Propylparaben	0.05

Preparation:

[0074] All constituents of phase B are weighed out together, heated to 70°C and stirred well until a homogeneous mass has formed. The pigments are then added, and the mixture is stirred again. The homogeneous mixture is packaged at 50-60°C.

Example 12: Pearlescent soap

Phase A

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Glass flakes with TiO ₂ (interference green) 20 – 200 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Glass, Silica, CI 77891 (Titanium Dioxide), Tin Oxide	0.50

Phase B:

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Transparent soap base (vegetable)	Dreiring-Seifen seit 1771	SODIUM PALMATE, AQUA, SODIUM COCOATE, GLYCERIN, PROPYLENE GLYCOL, SORBITOL, SODIUM CHLORIDE, SODIUM HYDROXIDE, TETRASODIUM EDTA, TETRASODIUM ETIDRONATE	95.00
Water, demineralized		AQUA (WATER)	3.50
Perfume oil Soft Touch 50-40	Cognis GmbH	PARFUM	1.00

Preparation:

[0075] All constituents of phase B are mixed three times using a soap extruder through a 0.2 mm sieve and then converted into pellets without a sieve. Phase A is subsequently added and mixed briefly with phase B. The soap composition is re-extruded in the soap line, extruded through a breaker plate (about 2.5 mm) and cut to length.

Example 13: Pearlescent soap

Phase A

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Glass flakes with TiO ₂ (silver pigment) 20 – 200 µm	Merck KGaA/Rona®	Glass, Silica, CI 77891 (Titanium Dioxide), Tin Oxide	0.50
Perfume TS 5925B	Quest International	PARFUM	1.00

Phase B:

Raw material	Source of supply	INCI	[%]
Prisavon 1984	Uniqema	SODIUM PALMATE, SODIUM PALM KERNELATE, AQUA (WATER), GLYCERIN, SORBITOL, PALM ACID, PALM KERNEL ACID, TETRASODIUM EDTA, TETRASODIUM ETIDRONATE	98.50

Preparation:

[0076] The soap base is weighed and transferred into an amalgamator. The perfume and pearlescent pigment are weighed out together in the same container. They are pre-dispersed together in order to avoid dust formation and in order to obtain a uniform coating of the soap noodles in the premix. The mixing time is about 5 minutes. The constituents are then transferred into the feed shaft of the grinding machine and subjected to the finishing step three times. The soap composition, which is now homogeneous, is subsequently converted into the shape of a bar of soap. During this process, the temperature of the soap composition should be brought to 45°C in order to obtain a maximum pearlescent effect.

[0077] The preceding examples can be repeated with similar success by substituting the generically or specifically described reactants and/or operating conditions of this invention for those used in the preceding examples.

[0078] From the foregoing description, one skilled in the art can easily ascertain the essential characteristics of this invention and, without departing from the spirit and scope thereof, can make various changes and modifications of the invention to adapt it to various usages and conditions.